

REPORT
ON THE
LEEK RURAL
SANITARY DISTRICT

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1913,

BY

J. C. McCLEW,


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



LEEK :

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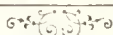
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Report.



THE LEEK RURAL DISTRICT includes Twenty-three Parishes, and extends to 72,908 acres, and comprises the Norton, Longnor, Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.

The population in 1891 was 13,998. In 1896, Milton, with a population of 1,100, was transferred from the Leek District to that of Wolstanton and Burslem, so that the population fell to 13,868 in 1901. In 1911 the census returns gave the population as 15,488, and this increase was helped to the extent of 533 by the inclusion of the Bagnall parish in 1907. The population of the District to the middle of 1913 has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 15,746, and the standardising factor for correcting the death-rate .9,313.

The births registered for the year 1913 in the District numbered 383, an increase of 13 over the previous year, giving a birth-rate of 24.32 per 1,000. Of the births, 208 were male and 175 female. The illegitimate births numbered 28, giving a percentage of 7.31

Two hundred and three deaths were registered in this District for 1913—like the births, an increase of 13 over the previous year. Of these, four were transferred to other districts. On the other hand, no fewer than 20 deaths occurring in other districts were transferred in, so that the nett total deaths belonging to the District were 219, giving a death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000.

All the Institutions for the reception of the sick, injured, and mental cases are situated outside this District. The Leek Union Workhouse, situated in the Leek Urban District, receives many of the old, helpless and friendless inhabitants of the District. Almost all mental cases are taken to the Cheddleton Asylum, whilst the North Stafford Infirmary and Leek Cottage Hospital are both largely taken advantage of by the inhabitants in the Rural area. Of the deaths transferred in, eight occurred in the Workhouse, four in the Asylum, two in the North Stafford Infirmary, and one in the Leek Cottage Hospital.

Thirty-eight children belonging to the District died under one year of age, compared with 39 for the previous year, and of these, 13 succumbed within the first week. The principal causes of death, as in previous years, were congenital malformations, premature birth, atrophy, and debility, which accounted for 13; convulsions, pneumonia, and enteritis, each of which caused five deaths; whilst measles and whooping cough were the causes of one death each. Two deaths were due to tuberculous disease, one of these being abdominal.

The infantile mortality was 99.2 per 1,000, compared with 105.4 for the previous year. Between the ages of 1 and 5, there were no fewer than 20 deaths, compared with six in the previous year. Of these, six were due to infectious diseases, three to meningitis (1 tuberculous), 2 to pneumonia, and 2 to enteritis. Amongst all the children of school age, there were only 7 deaths, 1 in the Norton, 1 in the Leekfrith, 2 in the Leek, and 3 in the Longnor area. The causes of death of these school children were: Accident, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, appendicitis, meningitis, tuberculous meningitis, and poliomyelitis. I think the small mortality in this class is highly gratifying.

Deaths from violence, 9 in number, show a diminution, compared to the previous year, this diminution being especially noticeable in the Norton area, in which five fatal accidents took place, whereas as many as 13 occurred in 1912.

I give as usual a Table of the mean age at death for the last 10 years, although it is merely an expression of the average age at death, and is no evidence of the health or sanitary condition of the community, and is more an indication of the proportion of young to old people in the area, for where the number of births is great, the mean age at death must be low, and this is borne out by the following Table:—

MEAN AGE AT DEATH.

For the year 1913 the mean age at death was 42.0 years.

„	1912	„	„	„	43.4	„
„	1911	„	„	„	42.4	„
„	1910	„	„	„	42.4	„
„	1909	„	„	„	41.3	„
„	1908	„	„	„	37.2	„
„	1907	„	„	„	37.4	„
„	1906	„	„	„	37.8	„
„	1905	„	„	„	32.9	„
„	1904	„	„	„	35.9	„

In considering the District in detail. I shall as usual divide it into three Sub-Districts:—

1. The Norton Sub-Registration District.
2. The Longnor Sub-Registration District.
3. The Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts taken together.

No. 1.—THE NORTON SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

This District comprises the parishes of Bagnall, Endon and Stanley, Longsdon, and Norton-in-the-Moors, containing 13,614 acres. This is the most populous of the three Districts, and includes several large villages. In Norton itself there is a considerable number of colliers, whilst in Stockton Brook, Endon, and Longsdon, there are many new and superior houses, many of which are occupied by business men from the Potteries. The rest of the District is mainly agricultural, the farms being for the most part let to tenants who carry on the business of dairy farming.

A large portion of the parish of Norton is situated on the coal measures. Portions of Norton Green and Baddeley Green are on alluvial soil; Endon is situated on a patch of new red sandstone; Longsdon is on the millstone grit. There is alluvium in the valley between Endon and Stanley. Bagnall is situated on the Yoredale sandstone, and the rest of the parish is on sandstone and shale.

In the neighbourhood of Endon a considerable area of land is very flat, and affords but very poor natural facilities for drainage, so that after heavy rains this land is completely under water, resembling a large lake.

The water-supply is generally good, a large portion of the District being now supplied by the mains of the North Stafford Waterworks Company. A large sum of money has been spent in this District on water and drainage during the last 20 years.

The number of births and deaths registered in the Norton Sub-District were 225 and 110 respectively. The mean age at death was 37 years. The deaths included 26 of 70 years of age and upwards, and out of these, 93 was the greatest age registered in the whole area.

The following is a Table of Births and Deaths for the last ten years in this District:—

Year.		Births.		Deaths.
1903	... ..	193	...	82
1904	... ..	223	...	122
1905	... ..	204	...	106
1906	... ..	223	...	86
1907	... ..	227	...	97
1908	... ..	262	...	101
1909	... ..	221	...	121
1910	... ..	245	...	93
1911	... ..	217	...	100
1912	... ..	227	...	107

No. 2.—THE LONGNOR SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT

This District comprises the parishes of Butterton, Fawfieldhead, Grindon, Heathylee, Hollinsclough, Longnor, Quarnford, Sheen, Warslow and Elkstones, containing 27.978 acres.

SUBSOIL.—Butterton and Grindon are situated on the limestone and Yoredale sandstone; Fawfieldhead and Heathylee are on Yoredale sandstone; Longnor and Hollinsclough are on sandstone and shale; Quarnford is on the millstone grit. A large portion of Warslow and Elkstone are on shale and a small portion on limestone.

A large part of the parishes of Quarnford and Warslow is moorland, for the most part given over to grouse, and but sparsely populated. It lies high, is bleak and bare, and is much colder than the lower lying and more sheltered parts of this district, which are portioned out into farms, which vary considerably in extent, and are mostly used for grazing purposes. As

there are but poor prospects for employment for the younger members of the community, many of them leave the district.

So far, the Light Railway from Waterhouses to Hulme End has done but little to forward the prosperity of the district, but in the years to come it is more than probable that this lovely country will become a favourite summer resort, and lead to the erection of a large number of houses.

The Longnor District maintains its reputation for longevity. In 1912, out of 46 deaths, 17 were above the age of 70, and in 1913, out of 53 deaths, no fewer than 23 had lived beyond the allotted span. Sixty-seven births were registered in this District during the year, compared with 51 in 1912 and 78 in 1911.

NO. 3.—THE LEEK AND LEEKFRITH SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS TAKEN TOGETHER.

These Districts comprise the parishes of Bradnop, Heaton, Horton and Horton Hay, Leekfrith, Lowe, Onecote, Rudyard, Rushton James, Rushton Spencer, and Tittesworth, and measure 31,316 acres.

SUBSOIL.—The three parishes of Leekfrith, Bradnop, and Onecote are on the Yoredale rocks, consisting of thin beds of sandstone and shale; Heaton and Horton are partly on millstone grit and partly on Yoredale sandstone; portions of Rudyard, Rushton James, and Rushton Spencer are situated on millstone grit, Yoredale sandstone, alluvium and red sandstone.

These Districts are all agricultural, and include several small villages of the usual rural type, and Rudyard, which continues to grow, and become more and more a popular summer holiday resort. A large portion of this division is well wooded, and the climate is much milder than that of the Longnor district.

Owing to railway facilities, many of the farmers are engaged in the milk traffic, and send large supplies of milk to London, Manchester, and other large industrial centres. The water supply is generally good.

Ninety-one births and 40 deaths were registered within the Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Districts during the year 1913. Compared to the previous year, we had this year one birth less and five more deaths. The mean age at death for the combined Districts was 41.2. Taken separately, there was a great difference as Leekfrith gave 47, whereas Leek gave practically only 36. This is to a large extent explained by the greater number of births in the latter district. In the Leekfrith district there was not an illegitimate birth.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS. AND SHOPS.

There are 94 registered milk-sellers in the District, whose premises have been regularly visited.

Thirteen cases have been notified during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, and in five cases the animals have been slaughtered. This is a very small percentage of the bovine

animals in the District, but it must be borne in mind that the Order only applies to cows with tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, and all bovine animals suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation.

Three cases of tuberculous milk were notified as having been sent from the Rushton area to Manchester. The cows giving the milk were identified, and the requirements of the Tuberculosis Order (1913) of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries complied with. All three cows were slaughtered, and found to be tuberculous; two of these were on one farm, and were notified within ten days of each other. This farm I personally visited to satisfy myself that the requirements of the above Order were properly carried out. I also, with the Veterinary Surgeon, inspected the carcase of one of them.

In connection with Dairies and Cowsheds, I would again call attention to the leaflets of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. These are obtained free of cost on application. A perusal of those on the erection of cowsheds and pigsties would be advantageous, as such premises can now only be erected in accordance with Bye-Laws adopted by the Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONGST MILK-SELLERS.

Three cases of infectious diseases, all of scarlet fever, occurred in houses of three milk-sellers. These were removed to Tinster's Wood Hospital, and the premises disinfected.

Causes of complaint were found in 16 instances, viz., 9 cases where limewashing, cleansing, etc., were required; 2 where the air-space was insufficient; and 5 which were badly ventilated.

The requisite notices were given, and have been complied with.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The plans of all new houses are submitted to the Council for their approval, and no doubt this procedure will result in healthier, more sanitary, and more convenient dwellings.

The pail system is now generally adopted in the Norton District, and it is desirable that this system should be generally adopted. There is urgent need for steps to be taken in this direction, and in villages a proper system of scavenging is highly desirable.

I cannot make the absolute necessity of vigorous action clearer than by quoting the weighty words from the circular of the Local Government Board in reference to epidemic diarrhœa amongst children (August, 1911):—"It is not necessary to do more than mention the importance of efficient scavenging, of frequent and, if practicable, daily removal of house and stable refuse. The Council may consider it advisable during the next few weeks to divert the Sanitary Inspectors from less urgent work, and to instruct them to make rapid visits, with a view to securing efficient sanitation in and about the houses of the working classes."

In some of our districts the difficulty of obtaining permission to deposit night-soil on land, leads to overful privies. It would be well if a collective effort, either by the sufferers themselves, or by the Council on their behalf, were made to overcome this difficulty.

In reference to the Endon Sewage Scheme, I am pleased to state that another cause of delay has been disposed of in so far as the requisite land has now been acquired and the price fixed by arbitration. No doubt steps will be taken to proceed with the Scheme in the immediate future.

The large sewage tank at Norton Green and the small tanks in the parish of Norton have been kept in good order, and regularly emptied during the year.

All the sewage outfalls intercepting pits have been kept in good order.

SCHOOLS.

During the year mumps, measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough, have visited many of the schools in the area. These diseases have been of a mild nature, but, unfortunately, interfered with the attendance. Whooping Cough was especially prevalent in the Norton District during May, and in the Ramshaw District during October. Butterson, Bradnop and Thorncliffe, were visited by mumps, and Endon, Brown Edge and Norton by chicken-pox. Amongst the schools closed for varying periods

during the year were Sheen, Butterton, Onecote, Thorncliffe, Ramshaw, Horton, Endon, Brown Edge, Norton, and Rushton. The last-mentioned was closed for one day, owing to a case of scarlet-fever occurring in the house of the Headmaster. As the Whitsuntide holidays occurred immediately afterwards, the one day's closing was considered sufficient. I have in another part of this Report referred to the small mortality of school children.

VACCINATION.

In the Leek Union for 1913 there were 1,199 births, as compared with 1,201 in 1912; and 598 vaccinations, against 588 and 420 exemptions, against 471. These statistics show that vaccination is practically stationary.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

During the year there were 14 cases of pollution of streams. Notices were served, and complied with, except in the case at Biddulph Moor, which is still under review.

A joint system of the drainage of this District with that of the adjoining District of Biddulph, is now being prepared by the Surveyor.

DISEASED MEAT.

No cases have been reported during the year.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 55 cases were reported under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, and included 29 cases of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria, and 3 of enteric. This is the smallest number since 1902. All the cases were investigated, and 25 were removed to Hospital. In the case of those remaining at home, instructions as to prevention of infection and a supply of disinfectants were given, and as soon as practicable the premises were carefully disinfected. As many as 50 out of the 55 cases—26 out of 29 scarlet fever, and 14 out of 15 diphtheria—occurred in the Norton area. This corresponds to the distribution in previous years, and it is to be attributed to the free intercourse of persons residing in this District with those of the neighbouring Pottery towns. Seven cases of diphtheria were reported in the Brown Edge District during December. All the houses in which these cases occurred were visited by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, and full instructions given as to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. As regards the source of infection, it must be remembered that diphtheria had been prevalent in the Potteries for some time previous.

The Council supply Diphtheric Anti-toxin to Medical men practising in the District on application.

One death in the Leekfrith District was registered as the result of epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis. The case was not

notified under the Regulations of 1912, and it was only when death occurred that the Medical Practitioner in attendance, faced with the difficulty of determining between the epidemic form and the tuberculous, preferred the former, as he thought it unfair without cause to place a stigma of tubercle on the other members of the family. There were no spots in the case, but it must be admitted that the absence of spots is not conclusive. In all such cases, it is most desirable that the most reliable aid to diagnosis—lumber puncture and the examination of the fluid withdrawn for the specific micro-organism—should invariably be employed. The operation is easy, and every facility for the examination of the fluid is given by the County Council.

Two cases of acute poliomyelitis were reported, one in June and one in September. The case reported in June, a schoolgirl aged 12, was seen by the Medical Attendant in his surgery, where it had been brought by the mother for what she considered the result of a sprain. The acute stage was past. The paralysis was limited to one of the upper limbs, and I am informed that this condition still persists. The case was kept at home, and isolated, and there was no spread of the disease. The other case was also a schoolgirl, aged 8, living at a small farm at Rushton, and the patient had been ill some time before it was seen by a Medical man. She was then in a state of high fever, and death resulted two days later. The case was a very marked one of the disease, and was isolated at home, and every precaution taken to

prevent the attendants contracting the disease. No other cases were reported in the District, and I cannot trace any connection between these two. At the same time several cases occurred in the Leek Urban area, but search for any link of connection with any existing case was in vain.

Twenty-nine cases of tuberculous disease have been notified during the year. Of these 20 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 of glands, 2 of the peritoneum, 4 of bone, and 1 of the meninges. Of the pulmonary cases, 11 were males and 9 females. The following table gives the age distribution of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.
Pulmonary	1	1	11	3	4
Non-Pulmonary	5	4	0	0	0

No fewer than 12 of the pulmonary cases were between 21 and 32 years of age.

Seven cases of phthisis, pulmonalis, included in the above, were patients in Cheddleton Asylum, who had been in that Institution for periods varying from 22 months to 13 years. Apart from these cases in Cheddleton Asylum—which is not in this district—all the others, with the exception of three, were personally visited by myself soon after notification, and investigation made as to the source of infection. The health of the other members

of the family was inquired into, and where children from the infected house attended school their names were forwarded, with the name of the school, to the School Medical Officer. The accommodation and sanitary condition of the house were gone into, and explicit instructions given to the patient and attendants, as to precautions necessary to avoid spreading the disease. In accordance with the memorandum of the Local Government Board, the only case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a child of school age was excluded from attending school.

I have advised in all cases where possible that the patient should have a room to himself, and insisted that on no account should he and anyone else occupy the same bed. In 50 per cent. of the cases the patient had lost a parent, or brother or sister from the same disease. In making my visits to tuberculous patients I have been invariably welcomed, and every information has been readily given, and the patient and friends seemed perfectly willing to carry out the instructions given. In all cases in which a death takes place from phthisis pulmonalis, the Sanitary Inspector has visited and carefully disinfected the premises. The County Council gives practitioners every facility to have the sputum examined in suspected cases, and it is to be regretted that this privilege is not more fully taken advantage of.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

The Midwives' Act is administered by a Sub-Committee of the County Council at Stafford. Cases of puerperal fever are

reported under the Infectious Diseases' Act to the Medical Officer of the County, and the information also given whether or not it was a case attended by a midwife.

The Medical Officer of Health for the County investigated all such cases, and every precaution is taken to prevent the midwife returning to practice until she has been thoroughly disinfected. The rule of instructing the midwife to cease from attending cases for at least a fortnight after a case of puerperal fever is still adhered to

THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT has not been adopted by the Council.

The Local Government Board have issued a General Order (5th Feb., 1914), making it compulsory for any Medical Practitioner or Certified Midwife who is on attendance on any child suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, to forthwith notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health for the District, in which the person having the care of the child resides. This Order comes into force on 1st April, 1914.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Tinsters' Wood Hospital, which is well situated and isolated about half-a-mile from Stockton Brook Railway Station, serves for the most part for the reception of patients from the Norton, Endon, Biddulph Moor, and Horton Districts. The

accommodation consists of two rooms in the main and two in a detached building, which permits of the reception of six to eight cases, but the cubic space for each patient is much below the standard.

During the year 23 cases of scarlet fever have been treated here. I have personally visited and inspected the Hospital about once a month during the year. When this Hospital is full, arrangements have been made with the Leek Urban District Council for the reception of patients at their Isolation Hospital at Leek.

OVERCROWDING AND UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

Twelve cases of overcrowding have been reported, viz.: Six in Norton, three in Longnor, and three in Leek and Leekfrith. All these cases have been investigated. In ten cases the overcrowding has ceased, and the other two cases are under observation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The knackers' yard at Norton has been visited several times, and has been found to be satisfactorily managed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are no public slaughter-houses in the District. There are 11 butchers' shops in the District, which have private slaugh-

ter-houses, viz.: Seven in the Norton and Endon District, two in the Longnor District, and two in the Leek and Leekfrith District. They are inspected periodically to ascertain their sanitary condition, but not always at times of slaughtering. The Sanitary Inspector holds the certificates of the Sanitary Institute, but no special certificate in meat inspection.

J. COWAN McCLEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

7th March, 1914.

HOUSING.

Appended is a report under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. The houses, as a rule, are of the usual artisan type, two storied, with kitchen and scullery, and living-room below, and two or three bedrooms above. Except in the Norton District, there does not seem to be any demand for additional housing, and private enterprise is likely to cope with any such demand. About 40 additional houses have been added this year. These have been erected in accordance with the Bye-laws, the Surveyor having the supervision of the work.

REPORT under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District)
Regulations of 2nd September, 1910, during the year ending
31st December, 1913:—

1. The number of Dwelling-houses inspected
under and for the purposes of Section 17 54
of the Act of 1909.
2. The number of Dwelling-houses which on in-
spection were considered to be in a state so
dangerous or injurious to health as to be 15
unfit for human habitation.
3. The number of representations made to the
Local Authority with a view to making of None.
Closing Orders.
4. The number of Closing Orders made ... None.
5. The number of Dwelling-houses, the defects in
which were remedied without the making 15
of Closing Orders.
6. The number of Dwelling-houses which, after
the making of Closing Orders, were put in
a fit state for human habitation, and the None.
general character of the defects found to exist.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above houses were put in a satis-
factory state of repair without Closing Orders,

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1913.

The following Table is furnished by Mr. Shufflebotham, Sanitary Inspector:—

	Long- Leek and Norton. nor. Leekfrith. Total						
Number of Nuisances reported, and Notices served	35	...	15	...	32	...	82
Number of Houses unfit for human habitation	5	...	4	...	6	...	15
Number of cases of Overcrowding ..	6	...	3	...	3	...	12
Number of cases abated	4	...	3	...	3	...	10
Middens, Cesspools, and Ashpits removed, and Closets and Privies built, and defective ones repaired	34	...	10	...	18	...	62
Drains made and defective ones repaired and remedied	62	...	12	...	14	...	88
Accumulations of rubbish by side of public highway	8	...	6	...	5	...	19
Houses cleansed and disinfected ..	40	...	6	...	3	...	49
Wells or Reservoirs made or cleansed	12	...	8	...	6	...	36
Defective or impure water supplies remedied	8	...	4	...	6	...	18
Number of pollutions of rivers	6	...	5	...	3	...	14
Number of pollutions of water sup- plies, and supply of pure water	10	...	8	...	6	...	24
Arrears of notices not complied with	3	...	2	...	2	...	7
Legal proceedings taken	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Number of cases of infectious dis- ease notified during the year ...	50	...	0	...	5	...	55
Number admitted to the Hospital, Tinstor's Wood	23	...	0	...	2	...	28
Number who died in Hospital	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Number discharged	22	...	0	...	1	...	23
Number at present at Tinstor's Wood Hospital.....	4	...	0	...	1	...	5
Number admitted to Leek Hospital	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Number died	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Number discharged	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Number at present in Leek Hospital	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

Table 1.--Leek Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- corrected Number	NETT		Num- ber *	Rate	of Non- residents regist'ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'ed in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Num- ber	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	14805	417	417	29.2	191	13.2		4	49	117.5	195	13.5
1909	14306	410	410	28.6	226	15.3		8	44	102.4	234	15.9
1910	14268	422	422	28.9	197	13.6		6	39	92.4	203	14.2
1911	14464	392	392	27.1	202	13.9		5	37	99.8	207	14.2
1912	15755	370	370	23.4	188	11.9	3	16	40	108	201	12.7
1913	15746	383	383	24.3	203	12.8	4	20	38	99.2	219	13.9

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 11, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water). 72,908

Bagnall added in 1907, 533 population.
Under water, 460 acres.

Total population at all ages15,488

Number of inhabited houses..... 3,432

Average number of persons per house....4.5

At Census of
1911.

Table II.—Leek Rural District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.										Total Cases notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	1	2	3			
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards									
Small-pox ..																	
Cholera ..																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	15	1	2	10		2			13								
Erysipelas ..	4					1			4								
Scarlet fever ..	29		4	21		2		2	26							24	
Typhus fever ..																	
Enteric fever ..	3			2		1			3							1	
Relapsing fever																	
Continued fever																	
Puerperal fever	4					1		3	3								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..																	
Poliomyelitis ..	2			2					1								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	20			1		1		14	12	5							
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	9			5		4			5	3							
Totals ..	86	1	6	41	9	22	6	1	67	8	11					25	

1—Norton Sub-Registration District. 2—Longnor Sub-Registration District.
 3—Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.
 Isolation Hospital, Tinsters wood, Brownedge. Leek Isolation Hospital,

Table III.—Leek Rural District.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "Non- residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	216 3	37 1	13	7	8	13	22	39	77 2	
Enteric Fever ...										
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	1	1								
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping-cough ..	3	1	2							
Diphtheria & Croup...	4		1	3						
Influenza ...	2									
Erysipelas ...								2		
Phthisis ...										
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	10					4	5	1		
Tuberculous Meningitis	2		1		1					
Other tuberculous Diseases	3	2				1				
Cancer, malignant disease	10							3	7	
Rheumatic Fever ...	1				1					
Meningitis ...	6	1	2	1	2					
Organic Heart Disease	23						1	8	14	
Bronchitis ...	13	1				1	1	1	9	
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1							1		
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	9	5	2						2	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1				1					
Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6			1				1	4	
Puerperal Fever ...	4					1	3			
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy & parturition	2					1	1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature birth	13	13								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	8		1		1	1	2	1	2	
Suicide ...	1								1	
Other defined diseases	67	8	1		1	3	4	19	34	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	9	1	1	1			2	1	3	
Totals ...	219	38	13	7	8	13	22	39	79	

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

Nett Births in the year } Legitimate 355.
 } Illegitimate 28. Nett Deaths in the year } Legitimate infants }
 } } } Illegitimate infants } 38

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1913, in the Rural District of Leek.

				Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after notice by	
				Inspection and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	...	18	8	8		8	
	Structural Defects	...	...	10	10	6	4	6	4
	Overcrowding	...	...	22	12	12		10	
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	32	15	15		13	
	Lodging houses	...	...				
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	...				
	Cowsheds	...	...	94	12	12		12	
	Bakehouses	...	...	24	3	3		3	
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	20	6	6		6	
	Canal Boats	...	...	69	15	15		15	
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies	...	...	140	69	69		67	
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	19	19	19		19	
	Water Closets	...	...	13	10	10		10	
	Defective Traps	...	...	23	11	8	3	8	3
	No Disconnection	...	...	35	22	18	4	12	4
	Other Faults	...	...	30	24	16	8	8	8
	Water Supply...	...	...	28	18	10	8	10	8
	Pigsties	...	...	23	12	8	4	8	4
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	15	7	7		7	
	Offensive Trades	...	...	9	7	7		7	
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	1	1				
	Other Nuisances	...	...	30	9	6	3	6	3
	TOTALS..			668	290	255	34	235	34
Unwholesome food	Number of Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and Drugs Act	Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number found Adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Number of Convictions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samples of Water taken for Analysis				...	...	...	...	...	16
" " condemned as unfit for use				...	...	...	...	...	9
Precautions against infectious disease.									
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed				...	...	...	...	...	180
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease...				...	...	...	...	...	40
Schools ditto ditto				...	...	...	...	...	8
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease				...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Convictions ditto ditto				...	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things...				...	...	...	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto...				...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Date January, 1914.

Signed Wm. Shufflebotham,
Inspector of Nuisances

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1913, for the Rural District of Leek.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	23	6	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..	10	4	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in part 3 of this Report)..	14	6	
Total	47	16	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5		
Want of ventilation	4	4		
Overcrowding	3	3		
Want of drainage of floors	2	2		
Other nuisances	2	2		
*Sanitary accommoda- tion	{insufficient unsuitable or defective (not separate for sexes...)		See foot note.	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100).	None			
Other offences	None			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.				
Total	16	16		

* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, but no standard has been fixed by the Council.

3.—Home Work.

*NATURE OF WORK 1	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES. SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES. SECTION 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers		Once in the year		Out- workers 3		Lists 4		Out- workers 5		Prosecutions		In- stances	Prose- cutions (Sec- tions 109 110)	In- stances	Prose- cutions (Sec- tions 109 110)
	Twice in the year	† Lists 2	† Out- workers 3	Lists 4	Out- workers 5	Num- bers of Ad- dres- ses of Out- workers re- ceiv- ing from other Coun- cils 6	Num- bers of Out- workers for- ward- ed to other Coun- cils 7	Failing to keep or per- mit in- ter- tion of lists 8	Failing to send lists 9	Num- ber of Inspec- tions of Out- workers Premis- es 10	In- stances	Notices served	Prose- cutions	In- stances	Prose- cutions (S 110)	Prose- cutions (Sec- tions 109 110)

Wearing Apparel—

(1) making &c. ...	...
(2) cleaning and washing	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets	...
Furniture and Upholstery	...
Fur pulling ...	...
Umbrellas ...	...
Paper Bags and Boxes	...
Brush making	...
Stuffed Toys	...
File making...	...
Electro Plate	...
Cables and Chains...	...
Anchors and Grapnels	...
Cart Gear ...	...
Locks, Latches and Keys...	...

TOTAL ...

NIL.
No returns received or sent.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective class. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
<div> <div>Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, here, may be enumerated</div> <div>65</div> </div>	65
Total number of workshops on Register ...	66

5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) { Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	3
Other ...	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— Certificates granted during the year ...	None
In use at the end of the year ...	None

Date February 23rd, 1914.

(Signature) J. Corran McClellan,
Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

